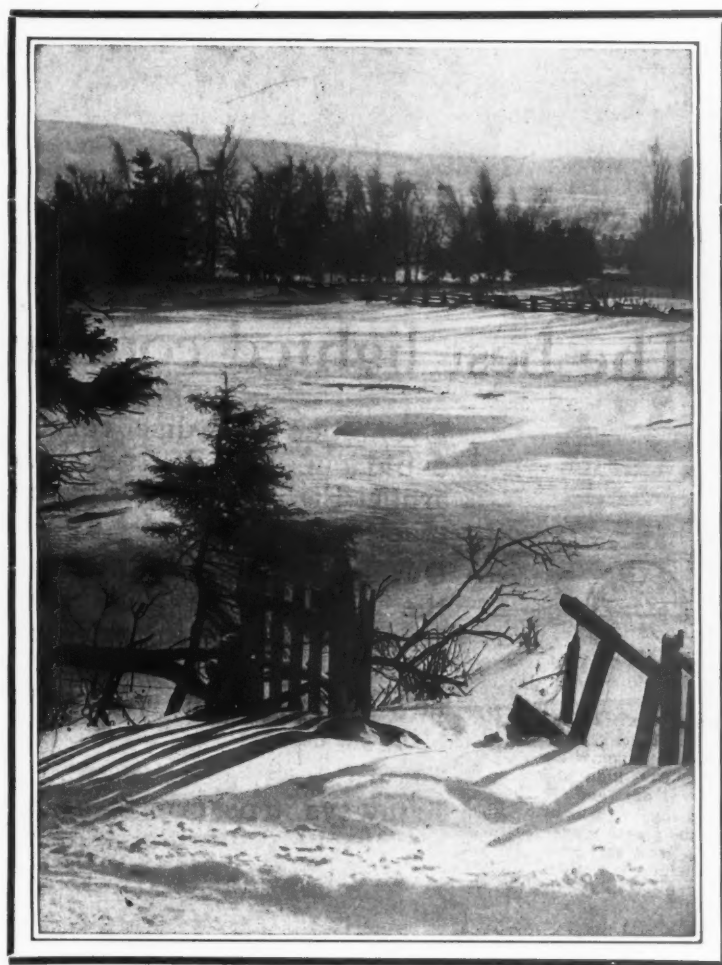


The Cornell Countryman

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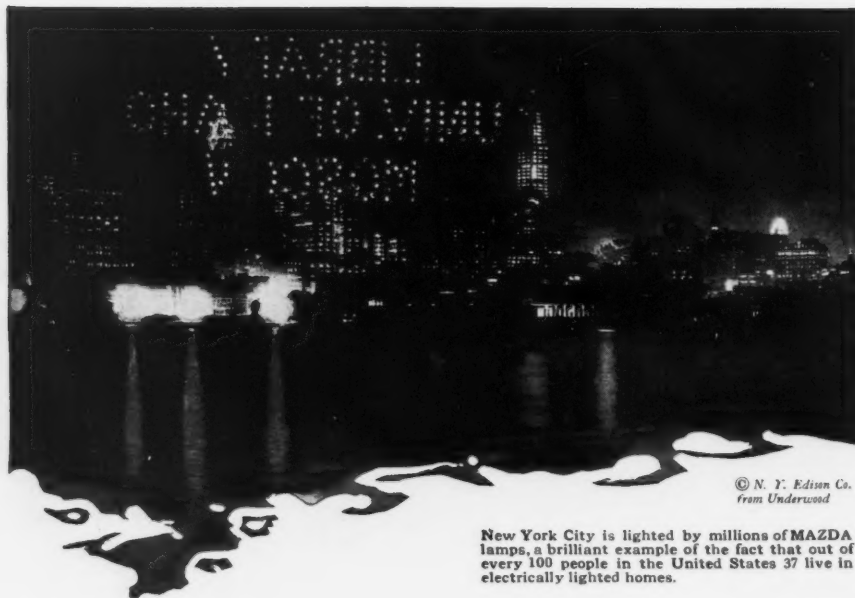
JANUARY

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1924

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Jan '24



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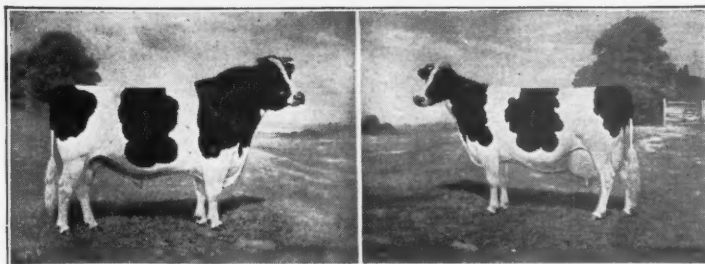


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Contents and Contributors

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Cover and frontispiece decorations. Courtesy of Country Life.

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D. P. Witter has been a member of three legislative committees. In 1899, he was chairman of a committee to investigate bovine tuberculosis and its relation to man. The committee took evidence in four states. It has been said that this committee was the second one in the history of the state to keep within the original appropriation made for its use. In this instance the committee turned money back into the state treasury.

He was also a member of the Wicks Committee of 1916 and the Ferris Committee of 1920, being made vice-chairman of the latter.

Mr. Witter has been a member of the Committee on Agriculture in the Assembly many years, being chairman the past six years. He has the distinction of being the author and of securing the passage of more important agricultural legislation than any other person in the State of New York.

The Farmer's Position 108

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey is so well-known that the

mention of his name suffices to guarantee the worth of what he writes. He writes with the clearness and sympathy of long understanding of the farmers' peculiar problems and difficulties. In the following pages he sets forth views that should appeal to the mind of every thinking man in agriculture. Dr. Bailey is at present botanizing in Brazil, and will spend the winter in South America.

Plant Pathology Investigation 109

By Louis M. Massey, professor of plant pathology. Dr. Massey was graduated from Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1912. Taking his doctor's degree here in 1916, he was assistant professor until 1917, when he had a leave of absence until 1919 during which time he was in war work as pathologist for the U. S. D. A. In July, 1922, he was made full professor and head of the department. Many of the staff in plant pathology came from Wabash, and Dr. Massey is no exception to the fine men who have come from that institution.

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Courtesy of Country Life

TREES

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks to God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair,

Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—Joyce Kilmer

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A Hundred Years of Agricultural Legislation in New York State

By D. P. Witter

IT would require a book instead of a short magazine article to enumerate all of the bills pertaining to agriculture passed by the New York state legislature during the past hundred years, and to give any statement of their provisions. It will therefore be impossible in the space allotted me to mention even all of the more important bills. As the world goes, it must be said that such legislation was slow in getting started, but its progress in later years has been rapid.

The first general law to improve agriculture was passed in 1819, entitled "An Act to Promote Agriculture of this State." The bill carried an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for two years to be paid as premiums at agricultural fairs, a specific amount being set apart for each county. Tompkins County was to receive \$150. A county had to appropriate and expend a like amount before the state funds were available. The law also specified that before a person could be paid a premium he must furnish a record of the type of soil, how fertilized, the kind of seed used, method of cultivation and harvesting; or, if an animal, how it was bred, fed, and cared for. The various records were to be published in book form, at least fifteen hundred copies, and distributed to the "good people of New York State."

Twenty-two years later, in 1841, an act was passed to authorize the collection of statistics. Evidently the people began to see the necessity of having something reliable upon which to base legislation. Another law relative to agriculture was passed in 1862. The purpose of this law was to prevent the adulteration of milk, and was the first of this nature. In 1877, the first oleomargarine law was enacted. The next general act was the establishment of the state experiment station in Geneva, in 1880. This law was one of the most important passed in this state, measured from an agricultural standpoint.

As laws to prevent fraud and deception in dairy products were passed, it became necessary to have some state department to enforce them. To meet this demand the state dairy commission was established by law in 1884, with headquarters in Albany. At that time agriculture

was very much depressed in this state. The following is taken from the report of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1887:

"That farming in this state is greatly depressed no one can doubt, but that certain wide-awake, progressive farmers are making money, notwithstanding this depression, proves that it can be done. Therefore, to spread a knowledge of progressive, scientific agriculture among the farmers is a work than which no other can be more worthily prosecuted by the executive committee."

and the following from an address by Hon. Josiah K. Brown, State Dairy Commissioner in 1888:

"I have neighbors whom I see nearly every day that I know are wearing themselves out in a fruitless attempt to stand up against the mortgage on the farm. And the reason that this is so is that a large percentage of their dairies are these three-thousand-and-thirty-four-pounds-of-milk cows. I was never so sadly impressed as I have been since these facts came to my knowledge, to know that this grandest and greatest agricultural industry was in such a condition as this. That men who work from four o'clock in the morning until

nine o'clock at night on their farms find it impossible to make money enough to pay the legitimate and ordinary expenses of the family. * * * I believe this condition of things can be remedied; that this cloud can be lifted from the dairymen of the state, and that relief can come to this great industry and to the people engaged in it. That the dairy farmers and their families should persistently go on year after year wasting their energies



Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, then governor of New York, and Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, at that time dean of the College of Agriculture, at the centennial of Ezra Cornell and dedication of the College buildings, April 27, 1907. This picture was posed exclusively for "The Cornell Countryman," and published in June of that year

and contending against conditions that I have referred to is indeed as lamentable as it is true."

Little improvement in agricultural conditions was apparent for nearly ten years after the above date but leading farmers very soon became active in their determination to secure better conditions for themselves and their neighbors. Improvement was brought about by education and legislation, both of which produce slow but certain results if of the right character.

Beginning of Farmers' Institutes

An educational movement was started in 1886 at Cornell University, which for many years accomplished more for the spread of agricultural knowledge among farmers than any other one agency. This movement was not started by an act of the legislature, but an appropriation was made by the state for its support the next year, and they have followed annually to the present time. I refer to farmers' institutes. It was at the first institute, in 1886, that the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that a committee of seven representative farmers be appointed by the chairman to formulate a plan to be presented to the legislature for the establishment of a State Board of Agriculture."

A very important bill was passed in 1893. The state dairy commission was abolished, the department of Agriculture established, and the bureau of Farmers' Institutes, which had formerly been under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, was transferred to this department. All of the agricultural laws were revised at that time. An act to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers was also passed the same year. The next year, 1894, the state Veterinary college was established by law at Cornell University.

The manufacture of breakfast foods and many other articles from grains and seeds had become an important industry at this time and putting grain offals, and sometimes worthless materials, into mixed feeds had become common practice. To prevent this fraudulent practice a bill was enacted in 1899, entitled "An act regulating the sale and analysis of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs." In 1920 this law was materially amended to prevent evasion. New York state has now one of the best laws on this subject of any state in the country.

College Given State Money

"An act making an appropriation for the promotion of Agriculture by the college of Agriculture of Cornell University," known as the Nixon Act, was also passed in 1899. This bill carried an appropriation of \$25,000 for extension work, which was the beginning of that type of work in this state carried on by the college. A historical outline of the growth of this work is found in the report of the college of Agriculture for 1922.

In 1899, a committee of the Assembly consisting of four members was appointed to investigate the subject of bovine tuberculosis and its relation to man. At that time the work of eradication of this disease was in the hands of a commission composed of three members of the state board of health. They employed stenographers and veterinary surgeons to do the work. Some large dairies in this state had been kept in quarantine over a year. In the meantime, two sets of officers were frequently visiting these farms, a representative of the tuberculosis commission to see if all of the animals had been kept by the owner, and a representative of the department of Agri-

culture to see that the milk from those dairies was not marketed. Dairymen were thus put to an almost unbearable annoyance besides the loss from being without an income for long periods. In several cases dairymen lost their farms on account of this unjust law. The committee reported its findings to the legislature in 1900 and introduced a bill to carry out its report to the effect that the state commission be abolished and the entire work be placed in the department of Agriculture. The bill passed the Assembly but was killed in the Senate the hour of final adjournment. In 1901, it was enacted into law. Since that time various amendments have been added until now we have a law, which, with the cooperation and financial support of the federal government and the large appropriations made by this state, is bringing good results.

State Fair Commission Established

Until 1900 the state fair had been held annually under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, the oldest society pertaining to agriculture in the state. At that time a movement was started to put the state fair under a paid commission with the result that the state fair commission was established by law. Following the Land-Grant Act passed by Congress in 1862 and later related acts under which Cornell University was established, several acts were passed by the state legislature accepting the terms of such federal laws.

The college of Agriculture as a part of Cornell University, but not as a state college, had been receiving students since 1868, and the New York State College of Agriculture was established by law in 1904 and an appropriation of \$250,000 was made to erect the first college buildings, which were dedicated April 27, 1907. In 1910 another appropriation was made for college buildings to the amount of \$355,000. The present plan of college enlargement, now in process of building, is familiar to all and no further mention of legislation on the part of the state relative to the college is necessary. Then between the years of 1906 and 1913 six state schools of agriculture were established by the legislature: at Canton, St. Lawrence county, 1906; Alfred, Alleghany county and Morrisville, Madison county, 1908; Cobleskill, Schoharie county, 1911; Farmingdale, Nassau county, 1912; Delhi, Delaware county, 1913.

In 1913 the legislature made an appropriation of \$25,000 for farm bureaus, \$600 to be available to each county which would appropriate the same amount through its board of supervisors or to be raised otherwise. Amendments to this law have been made from time to time. The home bureau has been established by law and appropriations for the bureaus are being annually made.

Department of Farms and Markets

It had been the aim of practically all the legislation along agricultural lines during the nineteenth century to increase production. But very little had been done to improve marketing conditions. Agitation along this line, however, resulted in the establishment of a department of Foods and Markets in 1914. Extensive powers were given the commissioner under this act. Headquarters were established in New York city. This department being closely related to the department of Agriculture, the headquarters were later removed to Albany and the two departments continued under separate names and commissioners until 1921 when the two were brought under one head, the Commissioner of Farms and Markets.



During the legislative session of 1916, Senator Wicks of Utica introduced the following resolutions, given in part:

"Whereas, It is alleged that the distribution of milk, butter, eggs, poultry and livestock, produced in this state is controlled by combination and monopoly of dealers and manipulation of prices to such an extent as to reduce production and in such manner as to impair the quality and unduly enhance the prices to consumers, and

"Whereas, It is further alleged that such practices are becoming more and more aggravated and result in discouraging agriculture, reducing production, depressing the value of farm land and in increasing the cost while lowering the standard of living—

"Resolved, etc.—"

Hearings of Wicks Committee

Following this resolution, which passed the Senate and Assembly, there were appointed on the committee four senators and five assemblymen who made the most exhaustive and thorough investigation of these subjects ever made in this state. The committee held hearings in forty-two cities and villages, seventy-six days being occupied for that purpose. Copies of this report may be had now at the college of Agriculture, free of charge.

Among other things, the committee found that feed dealers, through their state organization, had made it practically impossible for a farmer or a combination of farmers to buy a car of feed except through a "legitimate dealer" as they expressed it. Counsel for the committee believed some of their correspondence to be of a criminal nature and their case was turned over to the state Attorney General for prosecution. A copy of some of the letters seized by the committee may be found in their report. The state association soon disbanded and no prosecution followed.

Some milk dealers were found who were skimming in violation of law, but such practice was quite limited. In the matter of the manufacture of ice cream, which was thoroughly investigated, the milk fat found varied from four to twenty-three per cent. There was no law on the subject at that time. Twenty-four days were spent by the committee in New York city. The cost of the distribution of milk, commission merchants, cold storage and many other practices found in marketing were studied. An expert accountant was employed who examined the books of five of the largest milk dealers in the city to determine the amount of their profits. As the result of this investigation and one made by a committee appointed in 1921, known as the Ferris Committee, a large amount of very valuable agricultural legislation has been enacted. Nearly every recommendation of the so-called Wicks Committee as found in their report has been enacted into law in some form or other.

Council of Farms and Markets

In 1917, the Council of Farms and Markets was established. The council is composed of one member from each judicial district of the state and one at large, all of whom are elected by the legislature, one each year for a term of ten years. The Commissioner of Markets of New York city is also a member by virtue of his office, making a total membership of eleven. The council appoints the Commissioner of Farms and Markets who holds office during the pleasure of the members. They also act in an advisory capacity to the commissioner. That law with the amendments made in 1921 gives a continuity of serv-

ice and has removed the department from the realm of politics as much as it is possible to make it by legislation.

Fight for Dairymen's League

In October, 1916, as a revolt against unjust dealing with dairymen by many milk dealers, an extensive and prolonged milk strike was carried on by members of the Dairymen's League. They were successful in securing much relief. It was claimed by many, however, that they were subject to prosecution under the Donnelly Anti-Trust Law. This led to the passage of three laws in 1918 which made an "exception of farmers, gardeners or dairymen, including livestock farmers and fruit growers" from the provisions of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Law. These laws were not enacted without a determined and lengthy contest. Repeated attempts for their repeal have since been made but without results.

The Wicks Committee found the number of sheep in New York state had been reduced from 5,350,000 in 1867 to 495,059 in 1916. They also found that sheep-killing dogs had been responsible for considerable of this decrease. In order that sheep be better protected from this enemy a drastic dog law was passed in 1917 which has been amended several times since. New York state now has an efficient dog law which is generally well enforced, and the sheep industry is prospering again.

In 1918, amendments were made to the drainage law, but such a law as was desired could not be secured without an amendment to the state constitution. The proposed amendment passed the legislature in 1918 and 1919, and was consummated by a vote of the people in 1919, after which the law was changed to correspond with the amended constitution.

In 1918, laws were passed under which cooperative buying and selling is now carried on in this state, both in the country by producers and in cities by consumers.

The Laws Simplified

During the session of the legislature in 1921, a joint legislative committee was appointed (the Ferris Committee), in the main to recodify the laws at that time being administered by the department of Farms and Markets. Since the department of Agriculture was established, amendments had annually been made until there was much repetition of law. We had the agricultural law, foods and markets law, parts of public health law, general business law, and others, which the department was supposed to administer. This work was done during the session of 1922, the shortest session in the history of the state, when the legislature adjourned March 17. To bring all of these laws into one compact whole, cutting out repetition and making such changes as the committee deemed desirable in the time allotted, was no small task. The committee, however, completed its work and as a result we now have the Farms and Markets Law of the state of New York.

Ice Cream Law

Among the new laws in 1922 affecting agriculture was the one prohibiting the manufacture and sale of so-called filled milk, also one fixing a standard for ice cream, the first of their kind in this state. The passage of both of these laws was strongly opposed by the manufacturers.

The most important law affecting agriculture passed in 1923 was the merger of the New York State College of Agriculture and the state experiment station, a full account of which, written by Dean A. R. Mann, was published in the last October number of this magazine.



The Farmer's Position

By Liberty Hyde Bailey

FREQUENTLY it is announced that the laboring men and farmers will unite to redress grievances and to wrest power from consolidated interests; and now and then such combinations are made locally or in a region and obtain considerable results. Yet there are very good reasons for doubting whether any permanent union of these groups is either possible or desirable.

The farmer holds a field somewhat apart, from the fact that while he works with his hands he also owns or controls the land and the tools of production. Farmers do not move in masses toward the remedy of economic and political disabilities, not even when they work together in forms of cooperation. They necessarily aim at personal, or separate, results rather than at group results. Each farmer's problem is peculiarly personal, resulting from the fact that his conditions of soils, location, ownership of land and implements, and residence are his own; he cannot afford to sign away his right as an individual or to unionize his efforts.

The farmer sells a product rather than labor. I have never liked the phrase "labor income," now so much used in reports of farm economics, for his effort is directed toward wheat, milk, cotton, corn, apples, or other commodities rather than to receive income in terms of labor expenditure. While we cannot measure the earnings of all farmers in terms of a crop, yet another phrase might have expressed the situation just as well. The farmer's income from the produce he sells represents much more than labor, even after subtracting taxes and interest on investments.

The farmer does not receive a pay envelope. He does not engage in collective bargaining for his services. He cannot strike. He cannot even quit. He is not subject to lockout, not even when the mortgage is foreclosed. There is neither closed shop nor open shop. There is no employer and no master. His labor is not directly conditioned on the state of what is called "the market." Except in some forms of tenancy, the farmer is his own manager. He is himself an employer of labor. He is removed from the professional organizer. He does not work in companies or gangs. He is essentially a solitary man. There is no mass play, no regulation of the hours in which crops shall grow or cows be milked, no protection from rain, no time-keeper. Nature itself sets the stage

on which he must work. He must therefore study the sciences that express the laws of nature. The attempt to make him a laborer subject to arbitrary regulations must necessarily fail.

As to his residence, he is not a renter in the ordinary sense for the residence goes with the land. Even farm laborers are under conditions greatly different from industrial laborers, and if they should unite with those laborers in making demands, the situation might not greatly affect the mass of farmers.

It is not to be denied that there are cases and occasions in which united action of farmers and "labor" may produce marked and perhaps beneficial results in the righting of wrongs, particularly in regions of one-crop farming, but it cannot become a standard process in society. In other words, the relationship of the farmer and labor is one of contrasts rather than of agreements.

What they have in common, as forces in the body politic, is less than what they do not have in common, speaking of the agricultural industry as a whole.

Let us be aware of what we mean by agriculture "as a whole." We imply that agriculture is not a simple or homogeneous occupation. It is not one thing. We speak of "farmers" organizing, not thinking that we may mean only grain-growers or fruit-growers, or other particular occupationists. I do not look for the cooperative coming together

of all farmers. Raisers of roses and beef-cattle have little in common in respect of occupational needs and legislation; nor do the many "small farmers" on the margins of the towns and the great ranchers in the broad open spaces. The cotton-grower and the wool-grower have few points of fraternal contact.

Where is the class-unionism between market-gardeners and the wheat-raisers of the Northwest, between orange-growers and tobacco-planters, nurserymen and stock-breeders, dairymen and beekeepers, sheep-rangers and cattle-rangers? Farming represents a series of occupations, agreeing in the contact with the earth but differing in methods, products, markets, mental aptitudes. Some of the ranges are competitors, even commercial antagonists.

The problem is to develop rural life out of its natural conditions without appealing to class advantage.



Plant Pathology Investigations

By Louis M. Massey

DOUBTLESS there is no problem of plant disease control of more interest to the farmers of the State than that having to do with the possibilities of fungicides in the dry form replacing the standard spray mixtures. "Dusting vs. spraying" is a live topic for the fruit-men and also for the growers of potatoes, vegetables, and other crops.

For several years certain workers in this department have been investigating the use of dust mixtures, making tests in a comparative way with spray mixtures. These experiments are being continued at the present time, some very interesting and valuable data having been obtained the past year. That there is a field for dusting is certain, although further experimentation is necessary to thoroughly acquaint us with all of its possibilities and limitations.

Potato diseases, other than those foliage troubles which may be controlled by dusting or spraying, are also being investigated. Certain troubles which may still be considered obscure in that the causes are unknown are being studied. Chief among these diseases are leaf-roll and mosaic. The relation of potato mosaic to mosaic diseases of other plants, the causes of mosaic and leaf-roll of potatoes, the influence of various factors on the symptoms of these diseases, and the control of these troubles by roguing, isolation of disease-free strains, and other methods, are points which are receiving attention.

Another potato disease to which the name "yellow-dwarf" has been given is being studied. This trouble is probably new to science and is of unknown cause. It was first noticed in the state in 1917 and has since been under observation. There are indications that the disease is communicated with the tuber. It has been found in twenty counties in the State.

The investigation of bean diseases, a project which has been carried for the past five years, is being continued. At present particular attention is being given to the bacterial blight. This disease was recently shown to be systemic in nature, in this respect being the first bacterial disease of plants to be so characterized. The effect of environmental factors on the disease, the nature of the causal organism, and the production of disease-resistant stock are points being investigated. With the production through breeding of desirable types of beans resistant to anthracnose and root-rot, the grower can now be materially assisted by the development of varieties or strains resistant to bacterial blight.

The wire-stem disease of cabbage, a disease common and destructive in cabbage in the state, is also being studied. This is a seed-bred problem. Certain environmental factors, important in determining the severity of the disease, are being investigated.

"Take-all," a disease of wheat common and severe in Australia and probably also in Europe, is being

studied in this department. The first authentic record of the disease in America was made from material collected in New York state. A survey of the state shows the disease to be common here, and it has also been reported from several western states. Life history studies of the causal organism, nature of the disease, varietal susceptibility and resistance, and control measures are being investigated.

Diseases of fruit, other than those diseases being studied with reference to their control by dusting, that are receiving attention at present, are fire blight of apples and pears, root-rot of apples, a certain canker disease of apples new to science, and brown rot of stone fruits. Fire blight is being studied primarily from the point of view of resistance of pears to blight, along similar lines to the work being done in the west in the use of resistant root-stock.

Tip-burn of lettuce, its nature, cause and control, is being studied. The problem is being attacked particularly from the point of view of the relation of weather, associated organisms and fertilizers and also of the development of resistant varieties. Another disease of lettuce known as bottom-rot is being investigated, particularly with reference to the development of disease-escaping strains.

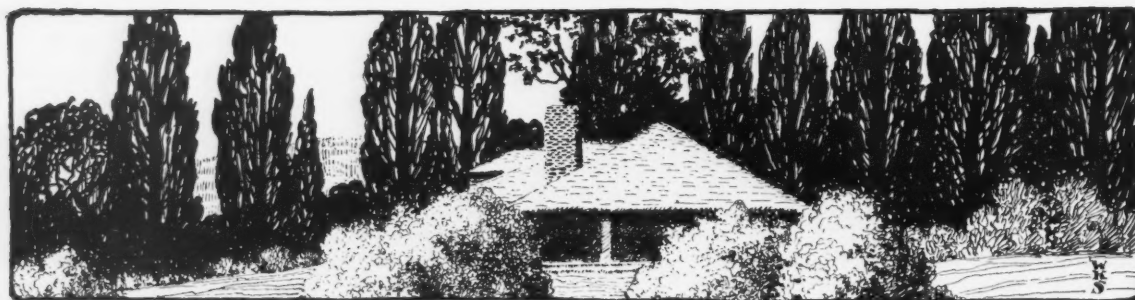
Several other research problems not given above are being investigated. The department will welcome correspondence from any alumni interested in any of its projects.

Jog On, Jehosaphat

Road gets rougher every mile; (cluck)
Jog on, Jehosaphat, an' show some style.
Mule's gone lame an' the hens won't lay;
Corn's way down an' wheat don't pay;
Oats all heated, spuds all froze;
Fruit crop's busted, wind still blows;
Sheep seem puny, an' I'll be durned
Rye field's flooded an' the haystack's burned.
Looks some gloomy, I'll admit—(cluck)
Jog on, Jehosaphat, we ain't down yit.

Wheels all wobble; axle's bent;
Dashboard's broken, top all rent;
One shaft splintered, t'other sags;
Seat's all busted, end-gate drags;
May hang t'gether—b'lieve it will;
Careful drivin'll make it still;
Trot—gosh ding ye—that's the stuff,
Old trap's movin' right good speed—
(Cluck) Jog on, Jehosaphat,
You're some old steed.
Road's smoothed out 'til it don't seem true—(cluck)
Jog on, Jehosaphat, you pulled us through. —W. H. STARK

Coal's in high an' crops in low;
Rail rates doubled, got no show;
Money's tighter, morals loose;
Bound to git us—what's the use;
Sun's not shinin' as it should;
Moon ain't lightin' like it could;
Air seems heavy, water punk;
Tests yer mettle; shows yer spunk;
No use stoppin' to debate—(cluck)
Jog on, Jehosaphat, it's getting late



The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated; finances controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. B. Taylor is president. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; published monthly from October to June; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

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Ithaca, New York

January, 1924

THE quotation below was an unsolicited contribution from a former subscriber to THE COUNTRYMAN.

"I am interested in market milk. Your publication never mentions that subject; so I do not care for it."

From this we get a fairly good conception of a certain unmistakable type of mind. Which does not mean that we deny the truth of the criticism. We likewise hasten to admit, however, that we have not recently published an article on dehorning steers, or sunflowers for silage, or the use of concrete, or any of a hundred and one other specialized subjects. Although we are glad that our recent friend took the matter of his subscription seriously enough so that he felt it necessary to offer a strong excuse for stopping the magazine.

All of which brings us to a realization of how little ground can really be covered in a few short months in a publication of this type, with so large a field in which to work. We have aimed to put to print a sufficient diversity of material to interest the average reader, without giving THE COUNTRYMAN over entirely to the shotgun method of hitting the mark. How far we have succeeded, we will probably never know, but we certainly have some definite information concerning where we have failed.

To return to our friend with the market-milk mind; the dairy department is not a hard nut to crack, but it is a difficult one from which to select the meats, because of the amazing richness and variety of the food offered for discussion. We are at a loss to know where to begin and

are forced to conclude with the suggestion that the dairy department issue a publication of its own.

FARMERS' WEEK will soon be here. A trite statement in itself, but fraught with great possibilities if you also are soon to be here. The coming program embraces all the good things that you have been accustomed to in previous years, and holds some surprises besides. Every year the college is increasingly able to give its visitors a welcome that they will remember, and the farmers throughout this and neighboring states are coming to realize what an opportunity they have every winter in coming to one of the main sources of agricultural information in the East.

And not only do we all gain information at these February meetings, but we make contacts that are enjoyable and helpful at least temporarily and oftentimes permanently. We can call to mind several life-friendships that have been formed through casual meetings at Farmers' Weeks, and what finer thing can an institution do than to bring together for mutual help and counsel the men in the forefront of the farmers' battles? These are times to try the stuff of the farming people, and a little encouragement at the right and crucial time often helps turn the tide in the right direction.

But do not think you come only to receive—you come also to give. To give by your presence, your personality, and your experience. Fresh from the actual labors of agriculture, you can bring to both students and faculty at the college the viewpoint of the man at the helm of this great industry. Let us look forward, then, both students and farmers, to a closer connection between practice and theory, between research and results, during the big week in the coming month of February.

H. C. COLLINGWOOD'S new book, "Adventures in Silence," is deserving of more than passing comment. Mr. Collingwood writes with that understanding which only true knowledge and experience can give. He uses well the human touch so characteristic of his editorials in the *Rural New-Yorker*, relating incident and anecdote in such plain and truthful style that we cannot but believe.

Sometimes we suspect him of being a trifle biased in his thoughts on the relations between the deaf and those who hear, but that fault is more than pardonable in a work of such remarkable clarity in other ways. The book opens a new field; it is the first to portray with truth and accuracy a story that has long been awaiting an able pen. As a human document, it is worthy of perusal, and as an explanation of things we have wondered about, it is more than interesting.

THROUGH an error on our part, we neglected to mention in the November number of THE COUNTRYMAN that credit for the frontispiece, entitled "The Evening Journey Home," should go to Mr. William M. Rittose. We apologize to Mr. Rittose.



Former Student Notes

'01 B.S.—Gilbert Tucker, Jr., is making his home in Glenmont, Albany County. Mr. Tucker is supervisor of exhibits for the state health department.

'02 A.B., '11 W.C.—Miss Clara Hastings of Homer exhibited some of her White Leghorns at the recent poultry show held in the stock judging pavilion.

'02 M.S.—Chalmer Kirk McClellan is assistant professor of agronomy in the University of Arkansas.

'03 B.S.—Arthur Westcott Cowell is professor of landscape architecture at Penn State College and is a practicing architect.

'07 W.C.—R. S. Moseley, former extension instructor, is the New York distributor of the Consolidated Products Company of Chicago. He lives in East Aurora.

'08 B.S.—B. H. Crocheron is director of agricultural extension at the University of California.

'08 B.S.—Vaughan MacCaughy is associate editor of the *Sierra Educational News*, the official journal of "The California Council of Education." His address is 933 Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

'06-'10 Sp.—H. C. (Hoby) Young, former captain of one of our cross country teams, is commercial manager of the Bell Telephone Company of America.

'11 B.S., '14 Ph.D.—Dr. Earl W. Benjamin is New York manager for the Pacific Coast Poultry Producers' Association. He recently returned from an extended trip to the Pacific coast to study marketing conditions and to confer with the cooperative associations located in Washington, Oregon, and California.

'11 B.S.—T. E. Elder is director of agriculture at the Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. In addition to the courses in agriculture, the school has a large farm of 1,100 acres and more than 200 head of registered Holsteins, all of which, with one exception, were

bred and developed under the direction of Mr. Elder. The herd has for years been one of the heaviest prize winning show herds in New England.

Walter Mulford '99 B. S. A. was a member of the second class to graduate from the New York State College of Forestry which was then located at Cornell. After graduation, he served as state forester of Connecticut and forester to Connecticut Experiment Station until 1904 when he became a member of the United States Forest Service. In 1905, Professor Mulford started his teaching career as assistant professor of silviculture at the University of Michigan and was advanced to full professor two years later. In 1911, he came back to his Alma Mater to reorganize the school of forestry but left in 1914 to become head of the Division of Forestry in the College of Agriculture, University of California. In addition to his administrative duties at California, Professor Mulford teaches some of the college's most popular courses.

Mr. Elder devotes a good deal of time to outside work. He was one of the committee on true type of the Holstein-Friesian breed, appointed by the directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and is one of the directors of that association. He is also secretary of the New England States Holstein-Friesian Association, president of the Franklin-Hampshire Holstein-Friesian Association, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Holstein-Friesian Association, of which he was president last year.

He acted as judge at the Connecticut state fair, and altho he was asked to be a judge for the Virginia state fair and judge of Holsteins at the National Dairy Show, he cancelled these

engagements when appointed by the board of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to judge Holsteins at the Chilean National Show at Santiago, Chile. Mr. Elder went to Chile by way of the Pacific, and after the show crossed the continent, visiting Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil, returning by way of the Atlantic.

'12 B.S.—Eugene C. (Doc) Auchter is head of the department of floriculture in the University of Maryland.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Knapp, former director of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, is now director of the state agricultural school at Farmingdale, Long Island.

'12 B.S.—James L. Kraker is county agent of Benzie County, Michigan, and runs a fruit farm at Beulah. He writes that his second child, Althea, was born on August 24, and that her big brother, James, Jr., is now three and one-half years old, can sing the Alma Mater, and knows what university he is headed for.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Munger is farming at Byron.

'13 B.S.—Gilmore D. Clarke is now landscape architect with the Westchester County Park Commission and resides at 7 Benedict Place, Pelham.

'13 B.S.—Blanche A. Corwin is county home demonstration agent at Poolesville, Maryland. On November 3, a community fair was held at Poolesville under her direction, the proceeds going to the school improvement fund of the town.

'13 B.S.—Dr. O. B. Kent, formerly of the poultry department, was here for the poultry show. He is now with the Quaker Oats Company in Chicago.

'13 B.S.—Walter M. Peacock is horticulturist in the Office of Investigation, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. His address is 108 Baltimore Avenue, Tacoma Park, D. C.

'13 B.S.—Wesley H. Bronson is director of research for the N. E. Milk

Frank Talk on the Price of Dentifrices

You wouldn't pay a fancy price for a cream separator simply because of flowers painted on its base. A separator can do no more than skim milk.

And likewise when you pay more than 25c for a dentifrice, your imagination does the spending instead of your common sense. A safe dentifrice can do no more than clean teeth.

Ask yourself what you get for what you pay above that price. Perhaps a fancy name; useless drugs; a "cure-all" theory; or possibly plain grit.

When you pay 25c for a large tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream you have bought a dentifrice that is safe and that cleans teeth the right way.

Colgate's is free from grit and harmful drugs. It "washes" teeth and does not scratch or scour their precious enamel. It is the safe, common sense dentifrice. A large tube, 25c.



Producers' Association in Boston, Massachusetts. His address is 38 Linden Street, Arlington Heights, Massachusetts.

'14 B.S.—L. J. Benson, at one time manager of our student agencies, has bought out the coal business of G. F. Meyer and Company, and is now sole

owner of that concern. Address him at 165 Foundry Street, North Tonawanda.

'14 B.S.—E. S. Bird is county agent of Kalkaska County, Michigan.

'14 B.S.—Charles H. Ballou postcards that for two months he was in Kingston starting experiments for the

Havana office of the Chilean Nitrates Committee. He is now back in Havana, Cuba, and his address is Calle 17, 421 Altos.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Crippen announce the birth of their first child, Mary Louise, on October 14. They are living at 10 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

'14 B.S.—Lawrence J. Motyka is an instructor of bacteriology and pathology at the College of Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

'14 B.S.—Jacob J. Pollock is sales manager for the Shirk Importing Company. His address is 80 St. Nichols Place, New York.

'14 B.S.—Elmer Snyder is conducting viticultural investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture in California with headquarters at Fresno. His present address is 3930 Kerckhoff Avenue.

'14 B.S.—William H. Upson is in the tractor business at Dallas, Texas. His address is 528 South Willomet Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

'15 B.S.—Morgan B. McCargo is with the A and P Products Corporation, located in Brooklyn. His home address is 10 Chappell Street.

'15 B.S.—Walter H. Sheffield is practicing landscape architecture in Philadelphia and vicinity. He and Mrs. Sheffield recently announced the birth of their third child, Ann. Their home is in the historic Brandywine section of Chester County, Pennsylvania, just south of West Chester.

'15 B.S.—Arvine Martin Spencer died at Saranac Lake on September 26, after an unsuccessful fight against tuberculosis. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Alice Jane.

'16 B.S.—Clarence W. Bailey is with the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. His residence address is 2042 Carabel Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

'16 B.S.—William D. Chappell is city representative of the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company in Philadelphia. His home address is 4907 Cedar Avenue.

'16 B.S.—Lawrence E. Gubb is manager of the Buffalo office of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company. His address is 417 Lafayette Square, Buffalo.

'16 B.S.—Lewis R. Hart is sales manager for the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange located at Caribou, Maine.

'16 B.S.—Harwood Martin says that he is still on the old farm. Incidentally he is treasurer of the Edward Dibble Seed Growing Corporation.

'16 B.S.—Gilbert M. Montgomery

recently became affiliated with Hoopes, Brother, and Thomas Company, who operate the West Chester Nurseries at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He writes that this is one of the largest nurseries in the east, having seven hundred acres of ground in stock. He adds that he still owns and lives on his farm, but had a share-farmer this year. His mail address is Glen Moore, Pennsylvania.

'16 B.S.—W. I. Trask exhibited at the poultry show some excellent White Leghorns from his poultry farm at Almond.

'16 B.S.—L. A. Zimm is now doing structural steel contracting work in New York City. Address him at 427½ E. 52nd Street.

'17 B.S.—Mrs. Randolph Cautley (Margaret Sewell) is in charge of the landscape architecture for a group of houses built in Ridgewood, New Jersey, by the *New York Tribune* for demonstration purposes. In a recent interview she declared that the time is past when landscape architects were a rarity and that the time has come when home owners can consult them freely and save their compensation by getting valuable advice on where, when, and how to plant.

'17 B.S.—Harold O. Crowell is teaching agriculture in the Goshen High School.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. McPherson (Helen Beals) announce the arrival of Kenneth Beals McPherson on November 26.

'17 B.S.—Frank C. Snow is head of the science department at Canandaigua Academy.

'17 B.S.; '20 Ph.D.—Helen E. Murphy is in charge of the department of zoology at the University on New Mexico at Albuquerque.

'17 B.S.—Edward D. Rogers is in the employ of the Continental Oil Company at Boynton, Oklahoma.

'17 B.S.—Frank Rogers is captain of the 17th Field Artillery.

'17 B.S.—Lloyd B. Seaver is foreman of finishing operations for the H. K. H. Silk Company, Watertown, Connecticut. There are about 250 girls and 20 men working in the department with over 100 different machines performing various operations in the manufacture and finishing of silk thread.

'17 B.S.—Herbert M. Stults is a landscape architect with Bassi Freres, Larchmont.

'17 B.S.—Paul A. Winchell is insurance manager with the National Aniline and Chemical Company, 40 Rector Street, New York City. His home address is 176 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon.

'18 B.S.—Lyman H. Taft is engaged

as lumber statistician with headquarters at 425 Call Building, San Francisco, California.

'18 B.S.—R. A. Van Meter is professor of pomology at Amherst. Mrs. Van Meter was formerly Miss Endora Tuttle '17.

'18 B.S.—Charles R. Inglee is county agricultural agent of Suffolk County, New York, and lives at Riverhead.

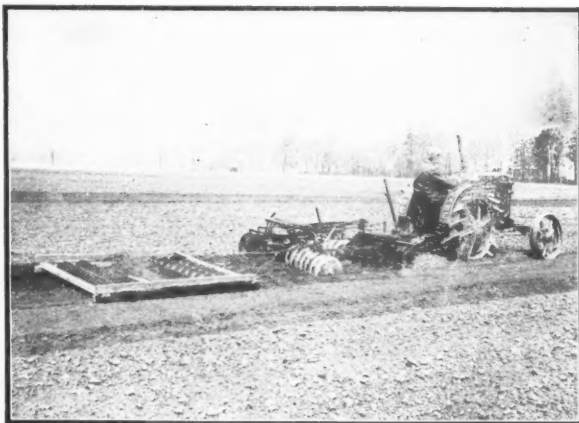
'18 B.S.—John W. Campbell, Jr., is assistant superintendent of the pro-

ducing department of the Livingston Oil Corporation. His address is Box 1025, El Dorado, Arkansas.

'18 B.S.—Mary Lumsden is teaching in Washington, D. C. Her address is Battery Park, Bethesda, Maryland.

'18 B.S.—Roy W. Moore is with the Standard Oil Company. His address is 141 Twenty-fifth Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island.

'18 B.S.—Glenn W. Sutton is president of *The Petroleum Age* and also



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eastern manager for *The Chicago Golfer* and *The Telephone Engineer*, with offices at 56 West Forty-fifth Street, New York. He is married and lives on Grand View Avenue, White Plains.

'18 Sp.—L. H. Robinson of Castile had a White Leghorn exhibit at the poultry show.

'19 Ex.—E. B. Daum is now located in Rochester, where he is in the real estate business. His address is Box 414, Rochester.

'19 B.S.—Esther H. Funnell is teaching home economics in the Castle School for Girls at Tarrytown.

'19 W.C.—R. C. Ogle was one of the judges at the poultry show. He is an extension man in the poultry project at Farmingdale, Long Island.

'19 B.S.—Arthur Simpson is now manager of the branch of the Utica Mutual Insurance Company in New York City. His address is Liggett Building, Madison Avenue and 42nd Street.

'19 B.S.—Harry G. Chapin has resigned his position as manager of the Orleans County Farm Bureau in order to enter the produce business in Medina. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Chapin served as assistant food administrator but soon became manager of the Schuyler County Farm Bureau. He held this position for three years and then became manager of the Orleans County Farm Bureau. Under his direction the membership rose to 1,101, proportionately the largest in the state. Mrs. Chapin was a '17 graduate. She was dietitian at Glenn Springs Hotel in Watkins for a year before marrying Mr. Chapin in 1918. They now have two children; Barbara Anne was born in May, 1922, and Harry, Jr., made his appearance October 28. The Chapins are living in Albion.

'20 B.S.—Ray DuBois tells us that he is trapnesting White Leghorn hens on his farm at Forest Glen. Several

of his prize hens have made commendable production records.

'20 B.S.—Mrs. Earl Gockeler (Vivian Merrill) is living at 219 Cove Road, Merchantville, New Jersey.

'20 B.S.—Lowell S. Huntington is owner and operator of a combined dairy and poultry farm at Westford. He writes that he is being assisted by his son, James, age ten months. Mr. Huntington had the misfortune on August 15 to have his dwelling and part of the contents burn. The loss, however, was partly covered by insurance.

'20 B.S.—Alberta Johnson of Old Westbury, Long Island, and Ruth Rattelle were recently elected officers of the Nassau County College Club, an active organization composed of Long Island alumnae of various colleges.

'20 B.S.—Doris Kinde was recently married to Charles H. Brandow at Canandaigua. They are living at 22 Brook Street, Geneva.

'20 B.S.—Olive M. Monroe is assistant manager of the Clover Tea Shop at 640 Madison Avenue, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Floyd L. Northrop was married on August 21 to Miss Janice I. Culligan of Spragueville. He is teaching mathematics and science in the high school at Tarpon Springs, Florida.

'20 B.S.—George P. O'Brien is a salesman for cotton goods at 1515 Pine St., St. Louis, Missouri.

'20 B.S.—Minna G. Roesse is special dietitian at the Leland Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco, California.

'21 B.S.—"Don" Howe stopped in the other day. He is keeping 500 hens on his 100-acre farm in Erie County and is planning to increase his stock soon.

'21 B.S.—Charles W. Knox is doing research work in the poultry department of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. He was one of the prin-

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cipal speakers at the poultry convention in Ottawa this summer.

'21—Marcelle Pender of domecon is working in the extension department of the University of South Carolina.

'21 B.S.—Beatrice Perry is supervisor of the New York Telephone Company dining room. Her address is 202 West 71st Street, New York City.

'21 W.C.—Walter Raident manages a 90-acre fruit farm at Johnston's Creek.

'21 B.S.—Fannie Jean Bright is teaching in the high school at Laurel, Delaware.

'21 B.S.—Jean Chambers is in the city bacteriologist's office in Flint, Michigan.

'21 B.S.—O. E. Everett is with the Dairymen's League at its New York office.

'21 B.S.—Fleta Wenona Huff was married to R. McConnell Matson on December 1. They will live at 41 Wendell Avenue, Schenectady.

'21 B.S.—The engagement of Milton A. Koehler to Miss Elizabeth B. Ward '21 has been announced. "Mak" is running a restricted boarding house with his farm, known as Koehler's Oak Ledge Park, at Saugerties.

'21 B.S.—Herbert Krahe is teach-

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ing science and economics at Jamaica. His address is 112 Williams St.

'21 B.S.—Frances A. Lathrop and Arthur Deagon, Jr., were married September 15 in St. Louis, Missouri. Their address is Apt. D-3, Cynthia Court, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

'21 B.S.—After spending the summer in England, Caroline M. Parbury is now assistant supervisor of domestic art in the New Rochelle schools. She lives at 73 Jackson Street.

'21 B.S.—Lawrence C. R. Krahe is a telephone sub-foreman at Jamaica.

'21 B.S.—Herbert F. Martin was married on October 10 to Miss Ethel McComsey, daughter of Mrs. Lydia McComsey of East Williston, Long Island. They are living at Sea Cliff, Long Island, where Mr. Martin is employed by the Long Island Lighting Company.

'21 B.S.—James S. Nicholson is farming at Muncy, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

'21 B.S.—Harold Schmeck is advertising manager for the H-O Cereal Company, Buffalo. He has charge of all the advertising and publicity for the entire H-O plant.

'21 B.S.—Tsi H. Shen is a chemist at the Acme White Lead and Color Works at Detroit, Michigan.

'21 B.S.—Leslie M. Shepard is superintendent of the Fairfield Dairy at Caldwell, New Jersey.

'21 B.S.—Walter W. Simonds is traveling salesman for the dry kiln department of the Cutler Desk Company of Buffalo.

'22 Sp.—Amy Adams is with the Buffalo society of Natural Sciences. She is assisting the editor of *Hobbies*.

'22 B.S.—J. B. (Jack) Hunt, formerly superintendent of the Dairy-men's League plant at Mount Upton, has been transferred to their plant at Troy, Pennsylvania.

'22 B.S.—George Lechler is teaching science and coaching football at the White Plains high school.

'22 B.S.—George Q. Lumsden is inspector of timber products for the Western Electric Company at Battery Park, Bethesda, Maryland.

'22 B.S.—Harold Merrill is taking graduate work in city planning. He lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'22 B.S.—Marian K. Minturn is county manager of the home bureau in Ontario County, with headquarters at Canandaigua.

'22 B.S.—Helen J. Potter was married on September 8 to Dr. Frank McBride. Dr. McBride has taken over the practice of the late Dr. H. S. Wende, and Mrs. McBride is acting as Y. W. C. A. cafeteria director at Kenmore. They are living at 91 Clinton Street, Tonawanda.

'22 B.S.—Anne Cunneen and Russell Lane were married last April at Port Jervis, where they are now making their home.

'22 B.S.—M. Elizabeth Fenn is teaching in the Schenectady High School.

'22 B.S.—Kathrine Harris is head dietitian at the University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Dwight L. Copeland is an inspector with the bureau of un-

derwriters of the middle and southern states, with headquarters at 1 Liberty Street, New York City. His mailing address is changed to 1545 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

'22 B.S.—Leah Gause is teaching nature study in the Normal School in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and is supervising that study in the training school there.

'22 W.C.—Clifford M. Hess is running a 164-acre farm. Taking care of his 700 Barred Rock hens keeps "Clif" rather busy. His address is R. D. 1, Hudson.

'22 B.S.—Helen I. Howell is teaching French and English at the High School at Southhold, Long Island.

'22 B.S.—Sara J. Launt, who assisted the home bureau manager of Jefferson County last year, is now home demonstration agent for Delaware County, with headquarters at Walton.

'22 B.S.—Milton T. Lewis is assistant in the department of horticulture at Pennsylvania State University.

'22 B.S.—Lee I. Towsley is now junior project leader in Otsego County with headquarters at the court house in Cooperstown. He took a demonstration team to the National Dairy

Farmers' Week Guests

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701 W. State St. Telephone 2262

Show in Syracuse in October which placed sixth in a competition entered by eleven teams.

'22 B.S.—"Gert" Lynahan has resigned from the staff of the *Corning Evening Leader* and is now with the *Springfield Union*. Her address is 29 Edwards Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Brennan is teaching general science in the high school at Rutherford, New Jersey.

'23 B.S.—Esther Davis is teaching home-making in Hammondsport.

'23 W.C.—Mrs. Louise E. Dawley is engaged in the Boys' and Girls' Club extension work as a member of the staff of the poultry department.

'23 B.S.—Roger DeBaun is assistant editor of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Address him at Highland Park, New Jersey.

'23 W.C.—William A. Dodd is manager of the poultry department at Broad Brook Farm, Bedford Hills. He has 2,500 hens under his care.

'23 B.S.—Erwin Graue has a job as research economist with H. T. Newcomb, general solicitor for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. He is working on a research problem in railroad rates.

'23 B.S.—LeRoy B. Heidke is a food products inspector with the New York

State Department of Farms and Markets. He lives at 600 West 192nd Street, New York.

'23 B.S.—F. E. Heinsohn has charge of the greenhouses and vegetable gardens at the Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers.

'23 B. S.—Milton T. Lewis is employed as research assistant in the department of vegetable gardening at Penn State College, where he expects to receive his M. S. degree in 1925. He is specializing in vegetable gardening.

'23 B.S.—Clarence J. Little is operating his father's 400-acre farm near Sussex, New Jersey, and keeps about 50 milking cows.

'23 Grad.—John H. MacGillivray, who was an assistant in the vegetable gardening department last year, has gone to Wisconsin University to complete his work for a Ph.D. degree, which he expects to receive next June.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Powell is junior extension agent in Nassau County, Mineola, Long Island.

'23 B.S.—Merle Lawrence Rogers was married to Mildred Adelle Rhodes of Groton on December 8. They will live at Oxford.

'23 B.S.—George M. Ross is engaged in the market garden and vegetable greenhouse business at Binghamton.

He writes that he has had a very successful season and plans to build several large iron frame vegetable greenhouses next spring. He says that the courses which he took in vegetable gardening have saved him many dollars in avoiding serious mistakes.

'23 B.S.—H. R. Sebold in taking graduate work at the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard. He is living in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'23 B.S.—Joseph Slate is running a dairy farm at Oriskany Falls.

'23 B.S.—Mildred Jackson was married last summer to Elmer D. Johnson of West Danby, where they are making their home.

'23 B.S.—Ralph Slockbower has been inspecting lumber for the last three months at Cranberry Lake, New York. His home address is Clinton, New Jersey.

'23 B.S.—"Mac" Smith is working in an apple packing house near Rochester.

'23 B.S.—Alfonso Sotomayor is engaged in the introduction of cotton cultivation in Spain and also working with his father in exporting olive oil to this country. His address is Cordoba, Spain.

'23 B.S.—R. W. Pease is teaching English in high school at Springfield, Massachusetts.

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Readers of the Countryman

are likely to be in Ithaca to get new
ideas and to see old friends at

Cornell's Farmers' Week

There's no use urging Countryman readers to meet at Ithaca,
they come anyhow. But the College would like to ask them
to constitute a committee on hospitality to invite

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to visit the College of Agriculture and share the good things
that are presented there for ALL THE FAMILY

Farmers Week at Cornell

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Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume V

Ithaca, New York, January, 1924

Number 4

HENS AND HEN FRUIT HERE FOR SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBIT

Poultry Show Makes Poor Profs Most Popular Men on Hill

The second annual New York State production poultry and egg show which, with all its component parts, held in the judging pavilion of the College, December 4-6, proved to be a well-managed and valuable exhibit of poultry raised in the state, according to opinions freely expressed by those in attendance. The purpose of the show was to provide an opportunity for exhibiting, judging, buying, and selling production-bred poultry and to promote a comprehensive breed improvement program throughout the state. The exhibition was made possible through the cooperation of the State poultry council, the State farm bureaus, and the poultry department, whose slogan "To make the useful more beautiful and the beautiful more useful" has become a byword among breeders of poultry throughout the state. Through this medium a distinct opportunity for the more progressive breeders to compare birds and measure their own efficiency in breeding poultry, was provided all who entered exhibits.

Reporters Raid the Roosts

The officials of the production poultry and egg show, who are identical with the professional and instructing staff of the poultry department, no longer doubt the existence and thoroughness of agricultural journalism, says a well-known official of the show. He also states that although it was the intention of the officials of the show to have the exhibits and contributors well reported, yet even officials are human and must be allowed a certain amount of sleep. This state of affairs was brought about by an invitation from the poultry department for the student journalists to participate in a news contest of the show.

The Show No Experiment

"The poultry production show is no longer an experiment in New York State," reads the show announcement. The first show was held last year in response to urgent requests from a large number of poultrymen, and though that show was generally considered a great success the exhibits this year were pronounced as superior by the judges.

There were 64 egg entries totaling 81 dozen and C. K. Powell of the poultry department who was in charge of the egg show and exhibit states that there were many more exhibits of pullet eggs this year than last and that the texture of the shell was much better in these eggs than in the eggs of the older hens.

Sweepstakes and Prizes

Ten sweepstake prizes were awarded to various class winners and ac-

cording to the figures compiled at different times by the hard-working stenographers, there were 160 prizes awarded to those who entered with chickens and 45 prizes awarded to those who entered with the fruit of the same. The Rice Trophy Cup awarded the entrant whose birds won the largest number of points in the show was won by J. D. Rogers of Oxford, N. Y., who won 103 points. A barred rock owned by A. C. Lenecker of Fort Plain, N. Y., proved to be the best cock on exhibition while the finest cockerel was an S. C. White leghorn owned by R. A. Heller of Owego, N. Y. The same exhibitor was also the owner of the best pullet which was also an S. C. white leghorn. A fine white leghorn hen owned by G. M. Brill of Brocton, N. Y., cornered the cup awarded for the best egg producer. Trophies in the form of silver loving cups were given each of the above exhibitors by the Cornell Poultry Association.

Prizes Plentiful

"Prize money was distributed on the basis of at least one-half of the money received from the entries in each class—50 per cent for first prize, 30 per cent for second prize and 20 per cent for third prize."

U. R. Small entered his pet white Orpington in a class in which there was no competition. His entry fee was 50 cents. Fifty per cent of this fee for total prizes leaves 25 cents, Mr. Small received first prize or 12½ cents, making a total loss of 37½ cents.

An auction held on the afternoon of the last day completed the program of events which lectures and motion pictures were nightly features of the show.

LUMBERJACKS TO PUBLISH A FORESTRY YEAR-BOOK

The Forestry Club has avowed its intention to publish the year book of the forestry department by spring vacation this year. Men prominent in the profession have agreed to contribute articles and of course the students are also to be given an opportunity to break into print. Neil Hamilton '25, has been appointed paste pot artist and B. Frank '25, high potentate of the subscription and advertising blanks, and as editor and business manager have been doing most of the scouting for students bits of material wherewith to decorate the pages.

AG MAN FAST WALKER

On Saturday, December 17, Rachmiel Forschmidt, '25, won the annual walking contest from a large group of fellow-hikers, breaking the record for the four miles over hill and dale, and finishing in 40 minutes, 30 seconds.

PLANS FOR FARMER'S WEEK ASSUMING DEFINITE SHAPE

Annual Gathering to be Bigger 'n Better Than Ever This Year

The seventeenth annual Farmers' Week, February 11-16, promises to be a regular humdinger according to advance reports filtering out from Professor R. H. Wheeler's sanctum in Roberts Hall, who characterized it as "the one big meeting in the east where are brought together and discussed all subjects relating to agriculture, home-making, and community life."

The program this year will emphasize topics of timely interest, especially agricultural economics and the marketing of farm products. Plans for over 400 events including lectures, demonstrations, roundtable discussions, practice periods, exhibits, and judging and speaking contests, have been formulated and are relied upon to keep everybody busy and happy. About 50 out-of-town speakers including Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, F. P. Graves, Commissioner of Education in New York state, and F. O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, have been asked to speak.

Something Doing Every Minute

Something will be going on every minute of the day according to the program outlined. The evenings also will be filled with interesting events. The winter course prize-speaking contest and debate will be held Monday evening in Roberts Hall, while the usual University concert will be given in Bailey Hall Tuesday night. The alumni banquet and an illustrated lecture on chemistry will occupy Wednesday evening, the Eastman Stage Thursday and the Kermis play Friday evening. This arrangement is similar to that of last year.

POTATOES FAIL TO SURVIVE ORDEAL, BOTANISTS FEAST

That the botany department is resourceful has never been questioned. At a farewell dinner given November 16 for Miss Adela Mosso, departmental secretary for the past three years, the epidermis and sundry misplaced eyes were removed with true botanical care from a bushel of defenseless potatoes with the aid of a scalpel and a jackknife, the edible portion cooked in a nearby autoclave, and the entire amount mashed with a quart milk bottle. The potatoes failed to survive the last ordeal, and the banquet proved an entire success.

PROFESSOR HARPER ABSENT

Professor M. W. Harper has been absent a couple of weeks, having been called to his old home on account of the death of his father.

SENTIMENTAL STUDENTS SING STIRRING SONGS AT ASSEMBLY

Freshmen Women Prove Pleasing Actors in Pantomime Playlets

Everybody shouted, sang, hummed, or whistled at the old-fashioned song fest which featured the get-together held in Roberts assembly hall on December 19. The carefree, happy mood typical of the upper campus student was here exhibited at its best, and tho the crowd assembled was scarcely of record-breaking size, pep and enthusiasm was by no means lacking. "Irv" Rodwell '24 started things going at 8:15 by introducing Professor C. H. Myers, our new song leader who strove valiantly to bring harmony out of the din which greeted his first few attempts. Everybody helped, however, some faking fog-horns, while others gave the tenor part a mean battle and melody finally triumphed.

Bear on Bill

A momentary lull in the singing allowed "Irv" to present "The Little Strand"—loud applause from the front row—as interpreted by the freshmen women. The fact that the first act "Bruno" proved superior to the best show seen at that popular resort in the memory of the oldest grad present was due mainly to the soothing influence which the orchestra (Norma Wright '27, Ruth Birge '27, Helen Smith '27, and Bert Patchett '27) led by Marjorie McMullen '27, exerted over Bruno (Eleanor Wright '27) a co-educational bear which did almost everything but pass the hat and a suspicious looking bottle appropriately discovered by his side.

The second act was a pantomime of a Grimm fairy tale in which a fair maiden (Carol Spicer '27) entombed in a dungeon by an evil spirit (Marjorie McMullen '27) was rescued by her lover (Helen Speyer '27) the pair making good their escape astride a galloping broomstick. The difficult and unusual scenery used in this act was ably supplied by stretching the imagination to cover a multitude of omissions. Judging from the applause the majority of the audience possessed imaginations of the India rubber variety.

Loving Lochinvar

A piano solo by P. O. Blackmore '25 and three rounds of "Three Blind Mice" led up to the last act given by Frigga Fylgae from which the male portion of the audience secured some potent pointers on how to woo and win a maiden fair, while the old folks (Eleanor Wright '27 as pa and Janet Nundy '26 as ma) looked on. In the finale, Lochinvar, a gay cavalier "Marge" Strong '25) assisted by the bridegroom (Rita Dean '27) placed the bride astride a pure blooded broomstick and executed a commendable fadeaway thru the assembly doorway. A few Christmas carols followed by the evening song and light refreshments of a fittingly frozen nature concluded the evening's entertainment in Roberts Hall and, tho few co-eds left unattended, what went on under the moon is another tale.

Herbert Banta possessed to a marked degree those qualities which go to make up a man honored by all, disparaged by none. The calm and courageous way in which he faced death was an inspiration to all who knew him.

INFORMATIONAL ANGLERS USE POTENT LINES AT HATCHERY

Much Food for Thought Results from Fishy Interviews

The early hour of eight o'clock on November 24, saw eleven members of aquiculture 51 starting for Caledonia, N. Y., to visit the fish hatcheries. Three unfortunates and Professor Embody took the 8:05 train but the rest rode gaily in cars. They reached Caledonia about eleven o'clock and after visiting a private hatchery wherein there were no fish, they returned to the hotel where a substantial meal awaited them. After dinner the real business of the day came to the fore, and with notebooks and pencils in hand they boldly invaded the imposing set of buildings comprising the fish hatcheries, in search of knowledge. Egged on by the lure with which every true fisherman is familiar, they soon made themselves at home among the pools and paths of the hatchery. Aside from nearly falling into the fish tanks and the removal of a strayed hat from one of the numerous pools with the aid of a hook and line, the day proved uneventful and the party was glad to return to Ithaca well repaid for their pains.

ANIMAL MEN CUT CAPERS AT STOCK YARDS IN BUFFALO

Nineteen men in an hus 13 visited Buffalo, November 25-27, to inspect the stock yards and packing houses. While visiting the stockyards, the fellows were so impressed by the dexterity with which the hog drivers wielded their guiding canes that they all bought similar sticks. They later invaded Buffalo's main thoroughfares thus equipped, causing considerable curiosity among the law-abiding citizens. The students went through Klinck's and Dold's packing houses, where they were shown the modern methods of slaughtering, dressing, cutting, storing, and shipping meats, and the manufacture of the many by-products.

TALKING TRIPS FOR TEACHERS

The staff over in rural education have had their fall outing. Professor E. L. Palmer and Assistant Professor E. N. Ferriss accepted invitations to speak before a teacher's convention recently held in Albany. Not to be outdistanced, Professors C. E. Binzel, R. M. Stewart, and T. H. Eaton attended a five-day educational conference at Buffalo, beginning December 3. All have now returned to the fold and are reported doing nicely after their recent round of travel.

SH! SECRET SOCIETY INVADES UPPER CAMPUS

Reporter Reveals Details after Crawling Thru Coal Hole to Get Them

The extension department in domecon has a secret society all its own, the purpose of which is to "keep work, leisure, uplift, and nonsense in correct proportion in our state-wide fittings." To be a member, one must belong to the extension department, have an office in the domecon building and have made one speech. To become an associate member, one must have made at least one extension trip and done the work creditably, and to become an honorary member one must have passed into the state of matrimony or down the scale into other professions.

Like other organizations they have a motto, song, and password which must not be divulged. The flower receiving the most votes was the lilies of the field, and the most appropriate name of "Tanglefoot" was chosen for the high organ or publication.

Meetings proceed by proper parliamentary law, personal contradiction of the chair being the authority on all questions. Three regular meetings are held during the school year and as many irregular meetings as the spirit moves. At the last meeting, Misses Rose, Barts, Collins, Gardner and Watkins were taken into membership, although one or two did not quite come up to the requirements. The treasurer's book is three feet by one foot since the source of income is "a ne on gcertain," words which are extension jargon. The last treasurer's report was: expenditures since last meeting, 0; paid out since last meeting, 0; balance on hand, 0.

Oh yes! The name of this honorable society is the "Gadflies."

"JIMMY" RICE AND B. A. KEEP JOURNALISTS GUESSING

"For the practical breeder, I wish to say that trap nesting is not necessary," said Professor James E. Rice during a lecture on a breeding program for egg producers. "I want that put in italics and published all over the country."

Agricultural journalists are finding great difficulties in carrying out Professor Rice's instructions for Professor Bristow Adams, in one of his recent lectures before the class, made a definite statement to the effect that italics is a graceful, delicate type and used modernly in the advertisements of lingerie and hair nets. Attempt has been made by some members of the class to make "hair nets" cover "trap nests" but with little success.

HINDU NIGHT SUCCESSFUL

The Cosmopolitan Club continues its series of entertainments characteristic of other lands. On December 7 it gave a Hindu Night, with the talent supplied by the six East Indian students in the University. Hindu refreshments, cooked by the students themselves, were served.

January, 1924

The Cornell Countryman

123

**SOD-BUSTERS GAILY GATHER
CAVORT AT ANNUAL CONFAB****Many Familiar Faces Among Extension Men Assembled at College**

The state extension service 1923 annual conference held at the college December 17 to 21, was acclaimed by all who attended as a success in every sense of the word. Among the various interests represented were county agricultural agents, extension specialists, county and city home demonstration agents, institute workers, and county club agents.

What Happened

On the first day, a joint session of all sections was held, Director M. C. Burritt acting as chairman, wherein the ideals of the extension service were summed up by Dean A. R. Mann. On Tuesday, the second day, the conference took on a more specialized aspect, and separate meetings of the county agricultural agents and club agents, and home economics section were held. On the evening of the same day, the extension service banquet was held, Dean Mann presiding as toastmaster. Addresses by Professor Flora Rose of the home economics department, and Clyde W. Warburton of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture, featured the occasion.

Later in the week, separate meetings of the agricultural and junior extension sections were held, where problems peculiar to these groups were presented and round table discussions indulged in.

NO-MEN-CLATURE

Some relentless soul has suggested that we call the short-horns "winter-greens." Aye! and the frosh "ever-greens."

**SILVER SCREEN DRAMATICS
FEATURE FORESTRY MEETING**

The evils of the motion picture industry have at last penetrated Roberts Hall. On the evening of December 6 the Forestry and Adirondack Clubs met in the assembly room of that building to view some real motion pictures. The casts of the pictures were excellent. In the comedy Mr. Bruin R. Bear played the leading role, being supported by Mrs. Bruin and the babies also by many of their Hollywood friends. In the drama Neversleep Weasel was at his old post of villain and appeared perfectly at home. The forest fire scenes were well done and the vim and vigor displayed by the fighters were indeed realistic. Another educational "film" portrayed the life history of the pheasant as raised on the State Game Farm at Sherburne, N. Y. Both pictures were moralistic, bringing home the thought "conserve nature or it soon will not be worth conserving."

After Professor Recknagel finished showing his pictures the crowd went to the Forestry Club rooms and regaled themselves on coffee and cup cakes. The singing was absent so, contrary to custom, they went home early and got their beauty sleep.

**HOME ECONOMICS ENTERTAINS
CLIFTON SPRINGS VISITORS****Luncheon for Guests Precedes Talks by Dr. Wright and Miss Mather**

Dr. Wright, in charge of the diabetic department; Miss Mather, head nurse in the diabetic department; Miss Helen Clarke, head dietitian of the sanitarium; and Fern Hewitt, a diabetic patient at the sanitarium; all from the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., spent December 7 as guests of the school of home economics. Their visit was made possible through the efforts of Margaret Kelly '24, who was student dietitian at the sanitarium last summer.

Students Desirable

The visitors were entertained as luncheon guests at the lodge. Margaret belonged to the family at the time, and then attend the class in diet and disease where Dr. Wright spoke on diabetes with special reference to its treatment by use of insulin and by diet.

Miss Mather gave a practical illustration of the treatment in the case of Fern. Miss Clark told a little of the organization of the dietetics department and explained its various phases. Last summer the taking of three student dietitians was a new departure for the sanitarium. Its success speaks for itself. They want the students again.

One of the compets who sits next to us in chem 01 just dropped around to see what mark we pulled on our last litmus paper.

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Every worth-while activity of mankind today is accompanied by printing, either in text-books, advertising matter or in numerous forms that must be used to forward activity.

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"STRANGERS OF THE NIGHT"

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"ROUGED LIPS"

—and—

Five Acts of Keith Vaudeville

Coming—Buster Keaton in "Our Hospitality"

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

"GARD" BUMP
"SI" CROSSMAN } Editors
Vol. V January, 1924 No. 4

SHOWING POULTRY

Poultry is not difficult to show, especially when the display can be divided into 32 classes and put into wire cages which are not cackle- or crow-proof. In fact, under such circumstances these animals are quite likely to show themselves.

Nearly half the cocks at the end of the first day of the Poultry Production and Egg show found colored tags to crow about and though the hens and pullets were not so fortunate, they cackled on general principles or because of their own accomplishments, which, by the way, is probably more than the cocks had to crow about.

At any rate they made a good showing. The officials were far too few to make the work easy for anyone, but in spite of all difficulties the second New York production poultry and egg show was a success and a credit to all concerned.

We trust that some valuable lessons have been learned, however, and that in the future an attempt will be made to keep the monkey wrench out of the Ingersoll by a more concentrated publicity.

AN APPLE O GEE AH!

Much thot is given nowadays to superior fruits of all sorts. Good results have been obtained in many different ways, depending largely upon the variety of fruit in question, but now and then in spite of every precaution a spurious progeny will outdo them all.

Take, for example, the case of Professor Hinman and his pigs which was to have appeared in the December number. We apologize to the Professor for the omission but, as he will see, it could hardly have been avoided.

The piece of news in question originated in a perfectly legitimate manner and ran something like this:

"Professor R. B. Hinman, of the department of animal husbandry, has been ringing his prize pigs for a fair. When first discovered, his hat was on the ground, the pig was on the hat and the professor was on the pig."

While reading the proof the Senior

editor found the following: "Professor R. B. Hinman of the department of animal husbandry has been knighting his prize pigs with a felt hat quite the worse for wear. When first discovered, etc.," and knowing that the printer would not have taken such liberties, he called upon the Junior editor and addressed him in this manner, "Look here, what do you mean by 'knighting a pig with a felt hat?'"

After some delay the Junior editor replied: "And what do you mean by, 'ringing a pig for a fair?' You could not possibly ring a pig with any hat or horse-shoe that I ever saw."

It has been easy enough to convince the Junior editor that no horse-play was intended but he does not yet believe that there are men so cruel as to put a ring in a pig's nose to keep him from rooting. With permission, we will leave that to Professor Hinman.

EASTMAN STAGE

One of the most popular and beneficial of college activities is again under way and the participants are beating the air furiously before the largest mirror in the house which is unfortunate enough to have contracted with them for shelter.

Was it Abraham Lincoln who got his start by expounding to the pigs and chickens? It matters not. Mirrors were less commonly used in those days and the present generation must have a more appreciative audience before which to practice.

Perhaps therein lies the secret of many failures. It is much easier to convince oneself in an argument than to keep the attention of dumb animals—this is not inclusive of the judges, but does include the next ten speakers.

HOLIDAYS

The board of trustees and the University faculty surprised us with a Christmas gift this year, namely, a week end addition to our holiday. We thank them.

It was a real vacation, full of dances, eats, parties, and sleep. How good it seemed not to have a single eight o'clock in the whole two weeks!

But now we are back again, ready to conquer new fields; and we have a real task ahead of us, for term examinations are not far off. Most of us will survive; a few of us will go back home for another and more extended vacation.

THE PLAY

As Professor M. V. Atwood expresses it, there were, as usual, many "dark horses" in the Kermis competition, but it is most gratifying to say that these so-called "dark horses" were of superior quality.

Nine plays were submitted and the titles are interesting and promising.

Let us urge upon the students again to make plans for competing for the cast. It is always great fun, even though some hard work must be done. To be a hero or heroine cannot fall to the lot of many of us in any other way, though we may play the villain now and then with ease.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A PEPPY SHOW

Student reporter (to a judge who is busily announcing the qualities of a bird at the poultry production show)—Are you a judge?

Judge—Yes; who are you?

Student—I'm a reporter.

Judge—See that gentleman over in the next aisle? (To man taking notes for him)—Roup on lice.

Student—He sent me to you. What's roup?

Judge—Roup's a bad cold.—Dish face.

Student—What?

Judge—I say roup is like a bad cold.—Shallow body.

Student—O, pardon me.

Judge—Certainly, come back and see me after the show.—Knock kneed.

Student—Can't you give me some statement about the show now?

Judge—Certainly.—Full of spizerinctum.

Student—What's spizerinctum?

Judge—That means spirited, peppy.

Student—Fine, thank you very much, sir.

Hotel Management Student—"I hear Home Ec. has bought the light-house on Cayuga Lake."

Innocent Domeconer—"You don't say? What for?"

H. M. S.—"To teach light house-keeping."

Begging Dr. Needham's pardon for recent and frequent quotations, we beg to broadcast the statement, given out by him, that we fear snakes because our ancestors were in deadly peril from them. Can we believe this and the additional statement that they are not to be feared any more because they are merely decorative and wouldn't hurt a flea.

HOME

When I am old and all my days are ending

I shall return to things a part of me—

To little hills and valleys soft descending

In merging undulations to the sea;

Mists from the sea, blue mists, at twilight creeping,

To sleep upon the valley's rounded arms;

Stars close above the hills forever keeping

A near, familiar vigil on the farms;

Wide farms and rich, with gleaming acres swelling

On hill and vale to plenteous increase;

Homes deep in oaks; a quiet people dwelling

In kindness and reverence and peace;

Old roads in peace with shining rivers wending;

The meadow path and locust-scented lene;

Roads to the sky with slender trees attending—

I know that I shall tread these ways again.

—Russell Lord

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Stetson
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Exclusive
Furnishings**



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\$45, \$50, \$55

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for January Birthdays
for St. Valentine's Day—
(February 14th)
for the Sick Room

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"TO THEM WHO KNOW" BEST PLAY IN KERMIS CONTEST

Play by George W. Sullivan, Jr., '26,
a Melodrama of Rural Life

The faculty kermis committee, appointed by Dean Mann, has announced the award of this year's prize to George W. Sullivan, Jr., '26, writer of the play entitled "To Them Who Know."

The play is a good old-fashioned melodrama of rural life and shows real artistic ability. The plot hinges on an attempt of a feed concern to steal a carefully-prepared feeding formula from a young man who is in the employment of the concern.

Nine Plays Submitted

The faculty committee reports that as a whole the manuscripts submitted were better than ever before. Among those authors who deserve much credit for writing plays, the committee notes: "Handsome Is As Handsome Does," Philip C. Wakeley, '23; "It's All Aunt Em's Fault," Robert S. Hinkle, '24; "Threshing It Out for Bazzie," J. S. Crossman, '24; "This Side of the Horizon," Gregory Pincus, '24; "To Them Who Know," George W. Sullivan, Jr., '26; "Happy Farmers," F. B. Wright, Graduate; "The Upsetting of Keystone," Dorothy I. Weaver, '25; "In Ludlowville," Catherine Doyle, '26; and "Rustic Love," N. R. Hamilton, '25. Tryouts for the cast took place in Roberts Hall, December 17 and 19, supervised by "Irv" Rodwell, '24, "Bill" Reed, '25, and Dorothy Weaver, '25, the student Kermis committee.

VEGETABLE GARDENERS HEAR LECTURE, ELECT OFFICERS

The last meeting of the year for the Vegetable Gardening Club was held on December third. The main event of the evening was an illustrated lecture by Mr. G. V. Wazalwar, a native of India, on "Agriculture in India." His illustrations were of farm machinery now used or coming into use, and the antiquated types of weaving in use by the natives. After this lecture a business meeting was held and the following officers were elected. President, "Bill" Georgia; Vice-President, Miss E. E. Reith, and Secretary-Treasurer, C. C. Chatfield. Refreshments consisting of cider and doughnuts were served.

LODGE ENTERTAINS

A formal dinner was given in the domecon lodge on November 27th by the hardworking home economics seniors, who were making the lodge their home during November. The guests were Dean and Mrs. Mann, Professor and Mrs. Comstock, and Mr. and Mrs. Nehrling. Everyone had an enjoyable time and the evening was declared a great success.

CORNELL AT LIVESTOCK SHOW

The number of visitors from Cornell who attended the international livestock show this year was smaller than usual, in spite of the reduced fares and time off given by the College. This shortage was undoubtedly

due to the local people being fed up on "spectatin'" with the international dairy show, the poultry show and many other minor exhibits being so close to home this year. Professor R. B. Hinman did however undertake to show E. E. Vial, grad. M. S. Morton and P. T. D. Arnold '24, some of the high lights of the livestock exhibit and adjacent territory, which lights according to reports proved "durn" high.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Despite Dr. Needham's appellation of "anthropoid slouch" to the popular slant of the modern vertebrae, Biology 7 is proving itself a much-sought-for course and has more than its usual quota this term—so much so that it's hard to find a room big enough for all the knowledge-seekers.

Two new members on the extension staff this year are Bertine Collins, instructor in nutrition, who has come to Cornell from Pennsylvania State College, to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Evelyn Byrd; and Mildred Gardner, from the Buffalo Normal School, who is doing extension instructing in clothing. Ruth Scott, whose position Miss Gardner has taken, is now on the resident teaching staff.

Dr. Edgar T. Wherry of the bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C., recently visited the botany department. While in Ithaca, he took a trip to the McLean Wild Life Preserve to obtain some soil examples for acidity tests. He also gave a talk before the botany department staff.

From the *Rural New-Yorker*: "This is what a Californian writes about Professor J. E. Rice of Cornell—'This man has done perhaps as much to make two feathers, or rather two eggs, grow where one grew before as any man in the United States.'"

Restless rumor has it that the shipping clerks in Roberts Hall are going to form a Boxing Club.

Professor Baker of the floriculture department has announced that course 26 in graphic expression which has always been given without credit, will become a one-hour credit course next year.

Dr. D. H. Campbell, head of the department of botany at Leland Stanford University, addressed the botany department at the staff tea last month.

At the recent meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, Dean Mann was re-elected to the board of control of the Association.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

Lillian Bay '24, announced her engagement to Henry Arnold '24, the middle of November.

DOMECON AIDS SANTA CLAUS, FARMS OUT ITS PRIZE BABY

Applicants, Believing Experience Best
Teacher, Flood Office

Great consternation and speculation was aroused in domecon December 3, when the following notice appeared on the bulletin board, signed by Miss Roberts of the lodge. Wanted! A girl or two to take care of domecon baby, Edna May, during Christmas vacation, may take her home or two girls may live in the lodge. It is reported that the office has been literally flooded with applications, from undergrad domeconers who are desirous of the experience.

Numerous Requirements

One of these interviewed Miss Roberts and was told that the following things were to be considered with the application. First, the experience of the applicant, secondly, the environmental conditions of the home which they deem very essential to the welfare of the six-months child, thirdly, that a doctor in the family is a decided asset, and that she desires to have the child in the one home during this period. With the child comes the following equipment, clothing (laundry to be done by the applicant), crib, carriage, bottles, nipples, etc. She admonished each applicant that the food for the child would be a quart of milk and an orange a day to keep the rickets away. Absolutely no walking the floor nights will be tolerated in fear of the child's forming undesirable habits. After a period of intensive deliberation, Miss F. M. Zapf, a senior in domecon, was awarded the custody of the child.

AG HARRIERS TRIUMPH IN HILL AND DALE RUN

The Ag harriers demonstrated their ability to run for what they wanted so effectively on November 24 that they ran themselves into the inter-collegiate championship. The bunch took to their heels at the first shot of the gun and did not stop running until they had amassed 32 points which was 27 less than the Arts team could muster. First place went to A. H. MacNeil '27, an architect, while G. R. Kreisel '24, and R. T. Termohlen '25 won second and third respectively. R. A. Boggs '26, W. S. Bishop '26 and W. E. Stevens '24 completed the honors with eighth, ninth, and tenth place.

WORKS IN TEXAS

Professor George A. Works, of the department of rural education, will go to Texas soon on official leave to begin his work as director of the Texas educational survey, to which office he was recently appointed by a commission of the State Legislature. This survey is to cover all the tax-supported schools of the State, from the rural schools up to and including the institutions for higher education. At the meeting of the Texas State Teachers' Association at San Antonio on November 29-December 1 Professor Works delivered an address and conferred with the members of the commission.

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To Countrymen Readers:

I am glad to take this opportunity to get straight to readers who are representative of the best in agriculture a few facts about the G. L. F. Exchange.

First, however, I want to call your attention to the record that Triple Query, that beautiful Guernsey heifer out at the University barns, is making on G. L. F. Milk Maker. If she does not break the world's milk record, now held by Shuttlewick Levity, she will come so close to it that Zev's lead on In Memoriam will look like several lengths in comparison.

The G. L. F. is distinctly on the gain. On January 1, 1923, the books showed a deficit of \$47,000. Should the books be balanced today they would show a surplus of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Last year's gross business was a little over \$3,000,000; this year it will reach a total of \$6,000,000. In fact we are at present supplying our shareholders with public formula dairy rations at the rate of a million dollars a month.

Adequate capital, experienced management, large volume voluntarily contributed, service—these things make a cooperative purchasing corporation a success. The G. L. F. Exchange is rapidly achieving these requirements.

Very truly yours,



H. E. Babcock

General Manager
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, Inc.

Some Things You Should Know

Facts furnished by the Research Department of the
National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers

- 1 Investigations made by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the U.S. Government show that of each dollar the farmer received from the sale of all farm products in the crop year 1922-'23, only $3\frac{1}{3}$ cents was paid out for farm operating equipment—and that covered not only implements but everything from silos to beehives. A pretty small percentage for the things that help the farmer make his money.
- 2 The volume of sales of all farm equipment manufacturers for 1922 was 53% less than their sales for 1920. The sales of all farm products by American farmers for the crop year 1922-'23 were only 18% less than in the crop year 1920-'21. These are reliable figures.
- 3 Approximately 80% of all money received by the Harvester Company for McCormick-Deering machines goes to labor—not to workers in the Harvester Company plants alone, but in the steel mills, the mines, the forests, and the railroads. These workers and their families return much of this money to the farmer for his products.
- 4 Twenty of the leading companies in the farm equipment industry lost over \$50,000,000 in the past two years. Some of the other companies fared even worse in proportion.
- 5 The material which goes into McCormick-Deering machines now costs an average of twice what it cost in 1914. The price of oak lumber is three times as high as it was in 1914, soft center plow steel and cold rolled steel twice as high, steel bars, coke and cotton duck more than twice as high. Labor which is a large item in manufacturing costs, is considerably more than double.
- 6 A 7-foot McCormick or Deering binder would cost you \$350 if it were priced on a pound for pound basis with the average kitchen range. It would cost \$430 if it were priced like the world's cheapest car. A 5-foot McCormick or Deering mower at lawn mower prices would cost \$174.



The Farm Outlook for 1924

The Government says that crops for 1923 show an increased value of \$1,600,000,000 over 1922 [Oct. 1st estimate]. Farm conditions from many points of view show a decided improvement. Good planning and good management should mean good profit for this year.

Money-making farms are those on which most work is done in least time, with least labor. Try to increase your crop yield per acre, cut down your labor cost, diversify. Plow more furrows as you go along, cultivate more rows, cut wider swaths. Plant every hill full—the missed hills in a field have a surprising effect on the season's yield. Save extra pounds of butterfat by efficient cream separation. Spread manure by the load instead of by the forkful. Let tractor and engine power help you. Modern equipment, well handled, is the key to profitable farming, and makes farming pleasanter, too.

Your McCormick-Deering Dealer handles most of the 54 kinds of machines and implements that make up the McCormick-Deering line. See him for the most up-to-date equipment—plows, tillage tools, cream separators, spreaders, engines, tractors, belt and drawbar machines. *McCormick-Deering is the old reliable line.*

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